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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1917.

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Revenue Fire Branch \$2,381,466.
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THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**ITALY'S GRAVE
POSITION.**

ENEMY MAKING A SUPREME
EFFORT.

News from the Italian Front is
still meagre but it is evident that
the Germans are making a supreme
effort to repeat their tactics in
Rumania.

With their advance to Cividale the
Austro-Germans have reached the
very edge of the Venetian plain,
gravely threatening the great strate-
gic centre of Udine, the loss of which
would mean the outflanking of the
Carso and the collapse of the whole
defence line to the sea.

The enemy now has no actual
obstacle to his advance, provided he
disposes sufficient forces to follow up
his initial success, which some cor-
respondents think doubtful.

The Austro-Germans did not have
things all their own way and fine
fighting occurred when the enemy,
after crossing the river at the bridge-
heads of Santa Lucia and Santa
Maria, attacked the Italian gun posi-
tions at Globokau. A furious hand-
to-hand struggle ended in the victory
of whom was four times as many.

The Italian aeroplane reconnais-
sance report that the roads in the
country in the rear are full of troops.
The German aeroplanes are very
active bombing the villages on the
front every half hour.

A CORRECTION.

London, Oct. 20.
The Press Bureau states that the
following should be substituted for
the first paragraph in the Italian
communiqué:

"Following a violent attack and
feeble resistance detachments of the
Second Army permitted Austro-
German forces to pierce our left
wing," etc.

[This omits the reference to cowardice
in the earlier version of the communiqué.]

**GERMANS CLAIM 100,000 PRISONERS
AND 700 GUNS.**

London, Oct. 28.

A German official message states:
The Second and Third Italian
Armies are retreating to the west.

We are pursuing them rapidly,
between the mountains and the sea.
Our captures, now, total 100,000
prisoners and 700 guns.

**ITALIAN TROOPS FULFILLING
THEIR DUTY.**

London, Oct. 29.

An Italian official message, re-
ceived by wireless, says:
Our troops are fulfilling their duty
regularly and are checking the
enemy's advance in the plains.

**ALLIED CO-OPERATION ON
ITALIAN FRONT.**

London, Oct. 20.

The Times states that there is rea-
son to believe that the critical situa-
tion on the Italian Front has
received, and is receiving the
prompt and sympathetic considera-
tion of the French and British
Governments, though, in the nature
of things, no positive announcement
can be made. It is understood that
General Cadorna already knows that
he may rely on the most prompt and
fullest support which will be the
power of the Allies to give. This
reflects the views of all papers which
declare that the Allies will stand or
fall together.

Paris, Oct. 29.

M. Poincaré presided at a Cabinet
Council and examined the military
situation. He expressed his confidence
in the French army and its leaders.

London, Oct. 29.
The Times states that the Italian
army is now in a position to make
a counter-attack. It is confident that
the Western Front is the only
one that counts, and says that Italy
must not share the fate of Serbia
and Rumania.

**SOME EXAGGERATIONS
CORRECTED.**

London, Oct. 28.
It is authoritatively reported that the
number of German troops stated to have
recently arrived on the Italian Front is
grossly exaggerated.

As far as is known only five German
Divisions are on the Isonzo Front, of
which only three are definitely identified
by the Italians as participating in the
attack. Possibly another German
Division has arrived, but, as far as is
known, it has not been engaged in the
attack.

Two out of five of the above-
mentioned Divisions came from the
West Front where they had suffered
heavily at the hands of the
British and where they were re-
placed by two Divisions from
the Russian Front. The German
strength on the West Front is, there-
fore, not diminished; indeed it has been
increased by two Divisions since
September 1.

The remainder of the German rein-
forcements on the Italian Front have
been transferred from the Russian Front
and the Rumanian Front.

Regarding the Austrian reinforce-
ments, only two Austrian Divisions are
known to have arrived on the Italian
Front last month, but possibly two
others have recently arrived, though
are known to have arrived on the Italian
Front, amount to only seven Divisions;
and the enemy's success is entirely due
to the presence of from three to five
German Divisions who attacked on the
Pizzo and Tolmino Front.

This exaggeration of the enemy's
strength is not fair to the Russians and
Rumanians who, despite the Russian
collapse, still retain as many enemy
Divisions on their Fronts as there were
when the Russian offensive began last
July. It also suggests that the Italians
were left to bear the brunt of a numeri-
cally superior enemy and this is cor-
rect. The Italians were fully prepared
for the attack and were confident of
success without help from the Allies.
They had a considerable numerical
superiority to the enemy on the whole
front. This exaggeration also gives an
entirely false impression of the enemy's
power of transporting large forces from
the East to the West in a short time.

BRITISH VIEWS.

London, Oct. 28.
The gravity of Italy's position is
recognised by the British Press and
threatens to revive the old
controversy as to the respective values
of the Western and Eastern Fronts.

The Times states that an exten-
sive invasion of Italy will affect the
whole Allied cause, and correspond-
ing measures must be taken should
necessity arise.

The Sunday Times states that the
time has come to abandon the idea
that the Western Front is the only
one that counts, and says that Italy
must not share the fate of Serbia
and Rumania.

The Weekly Despatch asks
whether a narrow military concep-
tion has prevented the Allies making
a timely counter thrust?

The Observer is confident that the
Italians, like the French or British,
will make the greatest fight in their
history and that the Western Allies
will help to the utmost.

The Manchester Guardian states
that Italy is in a perilous position,
and even the most unkind who have
supported the Western cause can
not argue that any gain in the
Western Front is worth the loss in
the Italian Front.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have this Day REMOVED Our Offices to No. 14, Ice House Street, HONGKONG & TAYLOR.
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THE SHARE LIST CLOSES on THURSDAY, 1st November, 1917, at 3 P.M.
Hongkong, Oct. 29, 1917. 2237

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THE Public is hereby notified that on and from WEDNESDAY, 31st instant and on each succeeding Wednesday until further notice the train timed to leave Kowloon at 1.45 P.M. is cancelled and in its place a train will leave at 1.25 P.M. and will run according to the timing of the present 1.25 P.M. Saturday local train. Tickets will be served on this train if ordered the previous day. By Order.

H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.

Kowloon, 25th October, 1917. 2244

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as the DEFINITIVE BONDS have not yet arrived from England, the PAYMENT of the DIVIDEND due on 1st November, 1917 will be made by a provisional coupon. Strip Certificates should be presented at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on 1st November, 1917 when the relative provisional coupon will be issued.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Colonial Treasurer.

Hongkong, Oct. 28, 1917. 2240

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THE FUTURE OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

[BY MARY H. MACARTHER.]

The ranks of women engaged in industrial and commercial occupations have increased by nearly 40 per cent. since the outbreak of war, and over a million and a quarter women are now doing work formerly done by men. An industrial revolution which, if the speeches of Ministers of State or the leading articles of newspapers at all accurately reflect public opinion, appears to meet with almost general approval.

From the point of view of output, the work of women—generally speaking—has proved satisfactory. The status of woman has been improved.

But there is another side to the picture. It is true that this revolution was the solution of a vital national problem, but we may find it has created problems no less vital for the future.

It should be remembered that some of the work allotted to women has been altogether unsuitable, and that much of it has had to be performed under unsuitable conditions. The atmosphere has often been unhealthy, the work has often been of a highly dangerous character, and some of the processes poisonous. Women have been working now for a long period at much too high and constant a pressure, and for altogether excessive hours.

It is impossible yet to gauge the price that may eventually have to be paid for all this from the point of view of the future of the race.

HEALTH OF MENTION WORKERS.

In the enthusiasm for new and frequently ill-judged "welfare" experiments the scrapping of many of the regulations of our factory code has been almost unnoticed. During the first year of munitions activity, night work and Sunday work were practically universal, and the former is still customary. Many cases were revealed in which women were working for seven days a week with one Sunday off a month. We had 29 consecutive 12-hour days, and 30 consecutive 12-hour nights' work. We had shifts of 18 hours at a stretch. There were instances of the eight-hour day being accompanied by the eight-hour break at the week end. Women left one shift at 10.30 at night and resumed work at 6.30 next morning. When allowance is made for the time spent in getting to and from the factory, or supper and breakfast,

washing and dressing, often less than four hours was left for sleep. Overwork began to be manifest even as early as the autumn of 1915, and as will be remembered necessitated the appointment of a special Inter-Department Committee to consider the health of munition workers.

Another important factor in the situation which should not be overlooked is that many of those most nearly affected see in this sudden and wholesale substitution of women for men a serious menace to the man's standard of wages, which in most trades has been painfully built up by years of effort and sacrifice, and always on the basis of the family rather than the individual.

Some people regard a long and bitter sex war in industry as the inevitable outcome of the present position, but that is a very superficial view.

There can be no sex war in industry. Conflicting and contending interests there must be, but they will not find men ranged solidly on one side and women on the other. Behind the man stand his wife and family whose standard of life depends upon his, and the foe on the other side is not the individual woman. She is merely the weapon in the hands of those who desire to use her cheap and docile labour to decrease the cost of production and increase the profits of the employing classes.

But the woman is becoming more and more dissatisfied with the role assigned to her. She is beginning to realise that to put a low valuation on her labour is not merely to deprive herself of the material comfort and the opportunity of physical, mental and moral development to which she is entitled. She is beginning to see that in allowing herself to be used to pull down the standard of wages she may be depriving her own children of their birth-right in the future.

This dim but growing recognition by women of a fundamental economic truth must be borne in mind in considering what part she is to play after the war in the reconstructed world of industry and commerce.

What women's aim should be. Her aim, I think, should be to secure as wide a sphere as is possible, consistent with the maintenance of health and the welfare of the race, without in any way degrading the existing standards of living or impeding their improvement.

This can only be realised if women are employed—

(a) At a minimum wage sufficient to ensure their maintenance in health and comfort.

(b) At wages equal to those paid to men for work of approximately equal value.

(c) Under conditions which will promote and not retard their physical and mental development.

This is a big programme and can only be accomplished by two methods—

(1) Effective and comprehensive trade union action.

(2) State regulation.

In my opinion both these methods must be used, but the test of any proposed State action should be whether it is such as would encourage or retard trade union organisation.

If the war has demonstrated one political fact more clearly than any other, it is that a bureaucratic Socialism superimposed from above is repugnant to the temperaments of the British people.

The new social and economic systems must spring from the people and State regulation must supplement and not supersede the voluntary organisation of the workers.

Though trade unionism among women has undoubtedly made great strides during the war, the percentage of women workers organised is still woefully small, and their organisation is one of the most pressing problems facing the Labour movement to-day. It is a problem which requires to be tackled in a broad-minded way.

Lancashire has often been said to be an object lesson in trade unionism. There the majority of the workers in the textile trade are women. They form the majority of the trade union membership, and they receive the same rates for the same work as men.

But until quite recently the women have been content to leave the management of their organisation almost entirely to the men. And, although I should be the last to minimise in any way the value of the splendid work done by the men of Lancashire on behalf of their women members, I am bound to deplore their failure to persuade their women members to take a large share in the work and policy of their organisation.

When all is said and done, the greatest function of the trade union movement is its function of education—a function more than ever important now that women are at last to be given the rights of citizenship.

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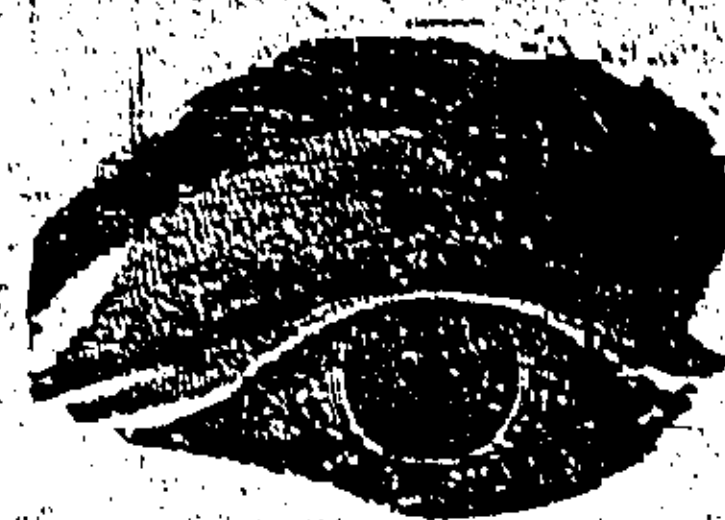
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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	21'	20'	14'	1'	1'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	24'	24'	14'	1'	1'
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	22'	22'	12'	1'	1'
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	22'	22'	12'	1'	1'
TALCOU TIDE					
Commonslip Dock	44' 6"	44' 6"	20'	7'	11'
ABRARDERS					
Boat Dock	20'	20'	12'	1'	1'
Largest Dock	20'	20'	12'	1'	1'

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

WEDNESDAY,
the 21st October, 1917, commencing at 5 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A FINE COLLECTION OF
BRITISH COLONIAL STAMPS,
Comprising—

Antigua, Bahamas, Bangkok, Barbados, British Bechuanaland, Bermuda, British South Africa, British Columbia, British East Africa, British Guiana, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Griqualand, India, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, New South Wales, Niger Coast Protectorate, North Borneo, Northern Nigeria, Orange River Colony.

The above forms Part I of the Collection. Part II will be sold on November 30th.

EVERY STAMP GUARANTEED
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Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1917. 2232

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,
the 2nd November, 1917, at 5.30 p.m., at Jockey Club Stables, Causeway Bay, a few well known
RACE PONIES.

Terms—Cash.
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Hongkong, Oct. 27, 1917. 2242

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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

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the 9th and 10th November, 1917, commencing each day at 2.15 p.m., at No. 23, Lyndhurst Terrace

THE WHOLE OF THE
VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
etc., etc., etc.,
contained therein.

Comprising—
HALL—Massive Blackwood inlaid Side Table with Arm-chairs to match, Flower stands, Flower bowls, Portiere, etc., etc.

DRAWING ROOM—Tapestry-covered Upholstered Suite, Settees and Chairs, Corded Silk Curtains, Pier Glasses with Console Tables by Wm. Powell, Ltd., Axminster Rugs and Carpets, Engravings, Paintings, Old Bronze and Brass Vases and Bowls, Fire Brackets, etc.

DINING ROOM—Complete Suite in Painted Teak, other Seated Chairs, Silver Cabinets, etc. by Lane, Crawford & Co., two large Dinner Services, Coffee and Tea Sets, Plate Cutlery, Table Glass, Blue and White, Wall Plates, Table Linen, etc.

BEDROOM and BOUDOIR—Exquisitely Carved Cherrywood Boudoir Suite, Bookcases, Dressing Cabinet and Teapoy, Teak Mahogany stained Bedroom Suite by Lane, Crawford & Co., Solid Brass Bedsteads, Box and Hair Mattress, Couch and Arm-chairs, Toilet Sets, Bed Linen, Blankets, Lace and Silk Crepe Curtains, Persian Rugs, etc., Brass Fenders and Fire Brackets, Coal Scuttles, etc., etc., Enamelled Bath, Large Teak Ice Chest (Lane, Crawford make), Kitchen and Pantry Utensils.

A quantity of very fine Cut-glass, Antiques by Rochas (Practically new) with the original
"Cottage Piano" "Moutrie"
Cabinet Victrola with Records (Practically New)
Two Cabinet Gramophones with Records.
Combination Safe,
Tread Sewing Machine "Singer" nearly new,
Electrolux,
Two and Four Blades Ceiling Fans,
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Heating Lamps and Fittings throughout house.

Terms—Cash.
Catalogues may be had on application to the undersigned.
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HUGHES & HOUGH,
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Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1917. 2252

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,
the 3rd November, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

FOUR FOX TERRIER PUPS.
Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Oct. 29, 1917. 2243

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,
the 3rd November, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Several Cases—"Heather Dew" Whisky
"Fine Old Sherry"
"Foch Brandy,"
etc., etc.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Oct. 29, 1917. 2246

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,
the 2nd November, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc.,
Comprising—

Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofa, Arm-chairs, etc., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Cots, Miscellaneous Furniture, Pictures, Bell-top Desk, Blackwood Ware including Cabinets, Wardrobes, Stands, etc., Brass Fenders and Fire Brackets, a few lots Porcelains and Curios, etc., Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, Electric Lamps, Enamelled Bath, Carpets and Rugs, several sets Ivory Billiard Balls and 118 Box Sporting Gun.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
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Hongkong, Oct. 29, 1917. 2236



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Churches) 1.00s.

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOKS

(By E. J. Mearns)

30s.

THE ROBERT HUGHES LAND

TALE MEMORANDUM

30s.

W. L. HUGHES BOOKS (See page 2)

THE ROYAL ENGINEER.

BY F. J. SLEATE.

A famous writer has traced the genesis of the Royal Engineer back through Bible history from incidents to incidents, wherever constructional work is mentioned, to the time when the first man or men began the task of making the world habitable.

"When the floods, they went down, and the earth did appear: The Lord he created the Engineer. His Majesty's Royal Engineer. With the rank and pay of a Sapper."

Whatever glory this genealogical discovery may cast on the Engineers, the merit of their war services admits of no doubt. No branch of the Army has gained a greater reputation for efficiency and self-sacrificing endeavour, and no branch has done more to deserve such a reputation.

Before the War the Engineers were regarded as one of the best drilled corps of the services. Their knowledge of Infantry work stood them in good stead in the early days of warfare, when the sappers had often to fight as hard as their infantry brethren during the intervals between their more recognised pursuits. Veterans of Mons still speak of little unknown episodes where mixed bodies of Engineers and Infantry fought shoulder to shoulder. The warm friendship existing between the two services is a legacy of these days of mutual hardship and danger. Even though much of the Engineer's work is now done behind the firing line, the respect of the Infantry for the Corps has increased rather than diminished. For of all branches of the Army they alone approach the infantryman's calling in point of danger and hardship. And the Infantryman is an exclusive individual, very much given to discussing statistics of relative risks when little groups of his kind foregather behind the traverse of a bullet-swept trench.

Countless little everyday incidents illustrate the goodfellowship existing between the two services. No visitor is more welcome to the mess dugouts in the trenches than the Engineer officer; and Engineers have a habit of seizing on lonely infantry officers sent up with fatigue parties to a strange part of the line, and halting them off to their quarters to give them hospitality. The good feeling extends to the non-commissioned ranks, and many a tired infantry soldier has been fed and refreshed by engineer squads when he happened to encounter.

On one occasion two infantrymen were stationed on point duty near Ypres. Their spell of duty proved to be longer than expected, and all night they find to remain at their post, sheltering under the huge mounds of the bitter snow storm which was raging. Next morning when their officer came to lead them back to billets an engineer sergeant asked him to allow them to wait half-an-hour longer: "We've been cooking steak and onions for their breakfast, Sir," he explained, "And it's just ready." The permission was readily granted—almost enviously, he admitted—and it was a very satisfied couple of infantrymen who rejoined their section a little later.

Much of the work formerly done by the Engineers in the firing line is now undertaken by the infantry under their direction, and infantry working parties are often supplied to help in carrying out constructional and other more purely engineering work. The relationship between the two corps is thus continued and strengthened by co-operation in a common task. Even the special use of the Engineers contains many infantrymen transferred to them for the particular service on which they are engaged.

Much of the work formerly done by development to the agencies created by the War. The Germans introduced the specialist from the outset. It very quickly became apparent that we also would require to specialize. The result of this early recognition is daily appearing more obvious in the course of the

fighting. We have out-specialised the German. The adoption of such a policy was bound to affect the general organization of so technical a corps as the Royal Engineers, and its immediate results were the formation of the special units. There mining operations, companies for dug-out and trench construction, companies for road-making, and so on. The men engaged in these various services are chosen according to their suitability for the special work, and, once chosen, they are not transferred in a haphazard way from company to company. Thus mining engineers are selected to officer the tunnelling companies, and most of the men are recruited directly from mining districts, or from miners serving with infantry regiments. The result of this enlightened policy is the Corps of Royal Engineers as it exists to-day, as highly trained and efficient a body of men as any army has ever contained.

The engineer, however, has often to turn his hand in an emergency to some undertaking outside the scope of his ordinary work. Many times it is a case of "making bricks without straw," and the ingenuity he displays on such occasions is evidence of his all-round adaptability. Once, in a village about a thousand yards from the firing line, there was urgent need for more dressing station accommodation; a large ruined hall had been requisitioned for the purpose, and a tarpaulin stretched over the rafters to give the necessary overhead shelter. The first rains, however, collected on the tarpaulin and eventually poured over edges, when it was weighed down, flooding out the patients below. What was needed was a tightly stretched tarpaulin with a ridge to shed the rain, but as the situation was directly under observation of the enemy, this was by no means an easy problem, quite apart from the difficulties which the weight of the tarpaulin and the lack of material presented. An Engineer officer, who happened to be engaged on some work near by was appealed to, and readily undertook the task. He decided to stretch the tarpaulin on a framework inside the ruined building. There were no means available other than those furnished by the ruined buildings. His total outfit consisted of a couple of hammers, an axe, and an infantry gig-saw. Yet laboriously he constructed several huge sections of framework: laid them flat on the ground in the required position, and so skillfully had the sections been constructed and placed in position, that they locked together automatically and held the tarpaulin tightly stretched. In the course of a night an exceedingly workmanlike structure had been made affording shelter for over fifty patients.

Even though much of his work now lies behind the firing line, the risk of the Engineer has not appreciably diminished. The writer has seen a squad of engineers, engaged in the construction of a support trench, suffering heavily from machine gun fire. He has also seen a party of tunnellers caught by shell-fire in a narrow communication trench. No one who has taken part in attack is likely to forget the work done by Engineer officers and men in directing the consolidation of trenches and the construction of communications. On one occasion an Engineer officer bravely stood in the midst of a barrage and directed the labours of his men in digging a communication trench from the old to the new positions. Wherever the infantry go the engineers accompany them sharing their dangers, and sacrificing themselves to attain their safety. It is from the standpoint of men who have realised by personal experience the worth of his services, that the infantry offers the hand of blood-brotherhood to the Engineer. That the tribute is returned in mutual testimony to the merit of the two services.

CLUB LIFE IN BANGKOK.

Mr. J. E. C. Lyons, a barrister in the service of the Siamese Ministry of Justice, has started Bangkok by the action he has taken with regard to the Royal Bangkok Sports Club. Since the resignation of the secretary the Club Committee has carried on without making a new appointment, finding it not easy to make one under present conditions. Mr. Lyons recently wrote to the Bangkok papers declaring that a notice calling a Club meeting was "null and void," because it was not signed by the secretary as provided by the rules. He has now caused summonses to be issued against the members of the committee requiring them to appear at the International Court to show cause on behalf of the Club why the Court should not make an order declaring null and void all the resolutions passed on September 28 last, and to produce various documents including the present rules of the Club. Further developments are awaited with interest.

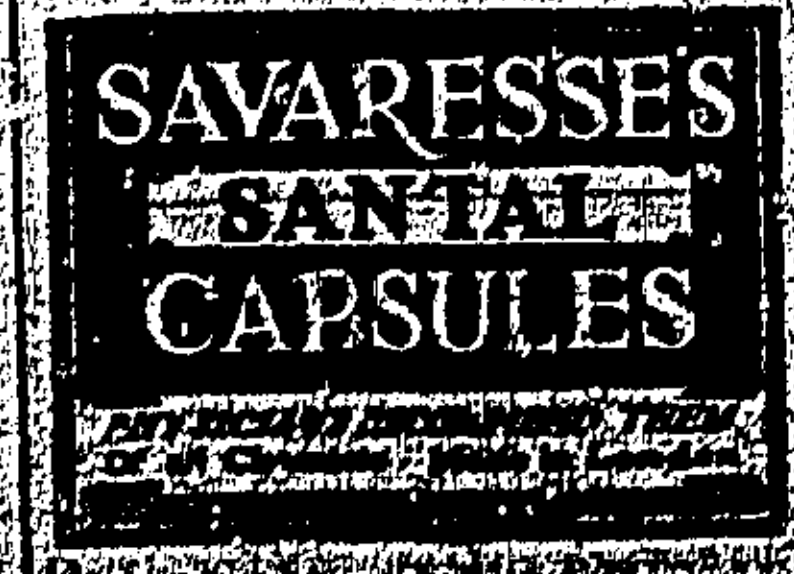
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Is the man who has blood—real, rich, red blood—and plenty of it—his body.

**WATERBURY'S
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makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

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**SAVARESSES
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NEW GRANT OF PENSIONS TO PARENTS.

FOR THOSE WHO HAVE BECOME NON-SUPPORTIVE.

It has been decided, the Minister of Pensions announces, to give pensions to widows and other dependents of sailors and soldiers if they have become incapable, wholly or partly, of self-support since the man's death.

Another concession is that all current pensions of a smaller amount than 3s. 6d. a week are to be raised to that amount. In future no pension to parents will be less than 3s. 6d. a week. The conditions of the new scale are as under:—

Parent or parents of a man who has died as a result of the present war may, if they are or become wholly or partly incapable of self-support from infirmity of age, and in pecuniary need, be granted a pension at such rate (not less than 3s. 6d. or more than 15s. a week) as the Minister may determine, according to the circumstances of each case, notwithstanding that the parent or parents were not dependent on the sailor or soldier before he joined for service.

Parent or parents of a man who has so died, who may have been or may hereafter be pensioned under the provision of the said Order in Council or Royal Warrant at a rate less than 15s. a week may in like circumstances be granted an increase of pension at such rate as the Minister may determine, irrespective of the amount of their dependence on the sailor or soldier before he joined for service.

SIAM'S EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

A Proclamation was issued on the 14th by the Siamese Minister for War in which he states that he has been commanded by His Majesty to express the King's thanks to those who have volunteered to Siam's Expeditionary Force and also to others who would have offered themselves but were prevented by their circumstances. His Majesty expresses his satisfaction that the number of men who have sent in their names has been considerably in excess of that required and promises that should another force be sent, those who have been disappointed upon the present occasion will be among the first called upon to serve in it.

WHAT WOMEN IN THEIR "FORTIES" NEED

MANY women approach the critical changing period of their lives that comes between the ages of forty and fifty, unmindful of its tremendous importance to their future health and happiness. Not understanding the functional changes taking place in their bodies, they work beyond their strength, often break down, become nervous wrecks, their bodies suffering with fatigue and their weakened nerves trembling at every step. Often in their weakened condition capillary hemorrhage becomes excessive, this added drain compelling them to take to their beds from nervous exhaustion.

What these women need is something that will instantly relieve the pressure on the overworked nerve centers and give them the vitality to stand up under the grueling strain. Wonderfully effective results are given in such conditions by the simple use of Sargol Tablets, a scientific combination of six of the best nerve and strength vitalizing elements known to modern chemistry. These little tablets contain no dangerous habit-forming drugs and are entirely harmless in their action but they quickly build up and strengthen the entire nervous system by feeding directly to the tired devitalized nerve cells, in artificial form, the very necessary elements of which nature is depriving them.

Thousands of women could testify that Sargol Tablets strengthen the jaded nerves, revive the tired brain and put the energy and courage into your body that enables you to stand up under the unusual strain of the changing period.

All the leading chemists in Hongkong have Sargol Tablets for sale.

"Don't worry take Sargol."

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Appropriate, always.

With certain dishes, such as Game, LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE is always appropriate. It is the recognised sauce for such use.

In fact, for everything with which a sauce can be used, LEA & PERRINS' is invariably the BEST. It has a refinement of flavour that suits the most delicate dishes and appeals to the most exacting palates.

Lea & Perrins
The Original & Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

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PLEASANT TO TAKE.
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES

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Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England

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WITH TABLE AND TRACKS OF PAST DISTURBANCES

Price 50 cents.

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN with good experience as STEVEDORE or TYPIST wanted by Shipping Firm.
Apply—Box 450.
Use "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1917. 1267

SILIMPON (REBATTI) COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COVINT HARBOR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL (which is a first-class coal) and also for REBATTI COAL or HANDAKAN (which is a first-class coal) at the lowest rates.

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results as a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SHANTHAI or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sandakan Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 29 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuku Bay (Sandakan Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.

Agents: Cowi Harbour Co. Company, Limited.

LESSONS IN CHINESE

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE is one of the most important in the world. It is the language of the most numerous race in the world, and it is the language of the most powerful nation in the East. It is the language of the future, and it is the language of the present.

It is the language of the most powerful nation in the East, and it is the language of the future. It is the language of the present, and it is the language of the future.

It is the language of the most powerful nation in the East, and it is the language of the future. It is the language of the present, and it is the language of the future.

It is the language of the most powerful nation in the East, and it is the language of the future. It is the language of the

Telephone No. 616.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Sunday, Nov. 18:—
General Holiday

This is a sort of pleasure that rich ladies in Tientsin extensively indulge in at the present moment. Curious visitors, from other cities like Peking are numerous, visiting the flooded districts in the boats, whose owners charge several dollars for one trip; in some cases, to Sanpokwan or Three Devil May Caves.

HAMBERLIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, is all its name implies. It cures diarrhoea and dysentery in either children or adults, and the most violent cases of cramp, colic or pain in the stomach give way to a few doses of this medicine. Safe, sure, always effective. For sale by all Chemists and

JAPANESE DISCOVERY.

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 43 weeks
\$	\$	\$
This year	13,046	685,017
Last year	12,388	632,738
Increase	657	

J. J. Blake and M. S. Cowan, who arranged the performance. If they had any doubt, prior to the raising of the curtain as to how their efforts would be received, such doubts must have vanished after the first item.

endeavouring to avert the present and calamity is to devise some way to empty all the flood water in Tientsin at the earliest possible date and at the same time to effect a permanent prevention against the re-occurrence of such natural calamity. We shall at a future date attend to the details of the measures of prevention so as to relieve the people of the sufferings of floods forever.

million in the navy by next year, possesses a poise and a prestige which the mere enumeration of general principles can never convey. For the most remarkable fact about the British Empire is that the United States, the home of peace and excellence, will end the war by having armed forces on land and sea equal to the forces of the British Empire—permanently allied with them and devoted to attaining the same aims and objects.

Under such circumstances what of traditional diplomacy, the bargaining of other people's rights and possessions? The answer is simplicity itself: there is a huge zero and be careful to see that that zero brings within its circle the entire battleground of Eastern Asia.

DIPHTHERIA—HOW IT MAY BE AVOIDED

ception and development of the diphtheria germs. When there are cases of diphtheria in the neighbourhood of children that have colds, should be kept at home and off the street until recovered. Give them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and they will not have to remain at home long. If the glands on the lymphatic nodes, which form a child's throat when it is cold, and minimize the risk of contracting diphtheria, are made formidable by all chemists and

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

FRENCH CONFIDENCE IN ITALIANS.

PARIS, Oct. 29. The newspapers are confident that Italy will finally surmount the great trial. They affirm that the Italian resistance is strengthening hourly and that Germany will eventually be hemmed in without attaining her political or military objectives in Italy.

AN ITALIAN VIEW.

Rome, Oct. 29. The *Giornale d'Italia*, commenting on the retirement, says that the army has been called upon to undergo a trial which will decisively influence the whole course of the war, and says the Central Powers hope to smother the Entente through Italy.

FIGHTING IN FLANDERS.

THE BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE FRENCH AND BELGIANS.

London, Oct. 29. Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states that yesterday's success, secured by the French, was a brilliant affair of consummate tactical skill and irresistible *elan*. The House were bewildered by the audacity of the affair, not suspecting that the French would try to negotiate the flooded area in the late autumn.

The operation was preceded by a 32 hours' artillery preparation, and later the Belgians at Lugen co-operated and crossed the floods in flat-bottomed boats, carrying machine-guns, and established a new line beyond the inundations. The result of the operation has been to make a deep little salient close around the western half of Houthulst forest.

GERMAN REPORT.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28. A telegram from Berlin states that several enemy air squadrons, on the night of October 24, attacked the industrial districts of Lorraine, Luxembourg and Saarbrücken. Five people were killed and four injured in Lorraine, five were killed and four injured in Luxembourg and one was killed and six injured at Saarbrücken. The damage was insignificant. Four aeroplanes were shot down or forced to descend.

BRITISH AND BELGIAN RAIDS.

London, Oct. 29. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We raided the enemy trenches, last night, opposite Warneton. We repulsed reconnoiters, in the neighbourhood of Reutel. A Belgian patrol, yesterday, captured a post and 21 men, to the north of Merchem. The Belgians, during the night, successfully carried out a raid, to the north of Dixmude taking 23 prisoners.

Our squadrons, during the night, dropped four tons of bombs on seven aerodromes and three important railway stations, and several burst near hangars and railway tracks, one setting fire to a train. The enemy aeroplanes repeatedly attacked but our machines never failed to reach their objectives. We brought down eleven and drove down seven machines. Nine of ours are missing.

NAVAL AIRCRAFT'S BOMBING WORK.

London, Oct. 29. The Admiralty announces that our naval aircraft on Saturday, dropped many tons of bombs close to the railway line at Engel, and St. Denis Western aerodrome. They dropped two more tons on Cortenak and Lichtervelde railway junctions. One machine did not return. We obtained direct hits on Versenere aerodrome, on Sunday, and bombed the Stalhillebrugge station near Bruges. We shot down one machine.

ENEMY PROPAGANDISTS ARRESTED IN GREECE.

ATHENS, Oct. 28. Ten Austrian and German propagandists have been arrested and their arrest is expected.

ENCOUNTER WITH ENEMY DESTROYERS.

LONDON, Oct. 19. The Admiralty announces that six British and French destroyers patrolling along the Belgian coast, on Saturday, attacked three German destroyers and seventeen aeroplanes. They obtained two direct hits on the enemy's destroyers which, immediately retired to the protection of their land batteries. Our anti-aircraft gunfire broke up the aeroplane formation. The aeroplanes each dropped three bombs in the vicinity of our vessels, which did not suffer, beyond two men being slightly wounded.

ROYALIST PLOT IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 28. A plot to provoke a civil war was frustrated by the authorities who seized several stores of prohibited arms and also some most important documents. An enquiry has been instituted. The plot which was discovered on October 27 was of Royalist origin and the police searched the offices of the Royalist organ *Action Française*.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

VIEW OF ARMY OFFICERS. ARTIES. Moscow, Oct. 28. A Conference of the non-Socialist Parties has unanimously passed a resolution urging the Government immediately to place the army outside of politics, to re-establish discipline, to proclaim a state of war in the anarchy regions and to abandon the dangerous attempts to restore the economic life of the country on socialist principles.

VIEW OF NON-SOCIALISTS.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 29. A meeting of the officers of the Petrograd Garrison has passed a resolution declaring that the Army is practically non-existent and that the present conditions will lead to the ruin of the country.

THE POLITICIANS AND THE WAR.

MOSCOW, Oct. 28. The Politicians' Congress has passed a resolution condemning all thoughts of treason to the Allies or of a separate peace, and expressing the firm belief that Russia will be able to carry the war to a conclusion corresponding with the interests, honour and dignity of Russia.

AUSTRIANS ATTEMPTING TO FRATERNISE WITH RUSSIANS.

LONDON, Oct. 29. Our artillery dispersed the Austrians attempting to fraternise in the Bystritz region. The Germans left the Werdor Peninsula last Saturday.

THE ALLIED CONFERENCE AT PARIS.

RUSSIA'S REPRESENTATIVE.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28. General Golovine, a high official of the Military Academy, has been selected as Russia's military representative to the Allied Conference at Paris, instead of General Alexieff, who has declined to accept the post.

MORE REVELATIONS OF GERMAN DULCITY.

COUNT LUXBURG'S DISPATCHES.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 29. The Foreign Minister has announced that he is in possession of the text of a despatch of Count Luxemburg's suggesting the despatch of a flotilla of submarines to Buenos Aires in order to impress the South Americans.

LATER.

A great sensation was caused by the statement of the Brazilian Foreign Minister in which he confirmed the disclosure that the Luxemburg telegrams were planning a German invasion of southern Brazil and the Argentine. The newspapers demand the publication of the telegrams but the Government is reticent in this connection.

HEAVY TAXATION IN AUSTRIA.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28. The Upper House of the Reichsrath has passed the third reading of the War Tax Bill which includes heavier taxation of securities, new wine and coal taxes and increased railway fares and income tax. The estimated yield of the increased tax is about hundred million kroner.

AMERICAN REVIEW OF THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29. The weekly review of the war by Mr. Baker, the Secretary of War, says the outstanding feature of the week is "the relentless British offensive on the Ypres salient, resulting in substantial gains of important strategic value and the sudden and well-aimed thrust of the French, to the north of the Aisne. It is evident that the Allied drives on the Western Front are broadening in scope and intensity and the whole front is becoming a scene of increasingly heavy Allied pressure which the enemy is sustaining with difficulty." While the British attacks during the week have been carried out with imposing effectiveness, it is apparent that the British Command is manoeuvring in order to gain important tactical advantages with a minimum cost. Slowly the Allies are enlarging their gains in Flanders, driving into the heart of the German resistance in the West. If any further proof were needed it seems to be supplied by the decisive successes won by the French.

Referring to the Americans, Mr. Baker says "The training of our troops in France is progressing slowly and favourably. Certain units have taken their places at the front line under actual battle conditions."

AMERICA'S LIBERTY LOAN.

TREMENDOUSLY OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29. The Liberty Loan was closed last Saturday evening. The Loan was tremendously over-subscribed, and the total is estimated to exceed five billion dollars.

The Secretary to the Treasury, in a statement, said that the free people of America had answered the Kaiser in unmistakable terms. The last day's rush, swamped the telegraphs and the banks were working up to midnight. The enthusiasm of the Army and Navy is reflected in their estimated subscriptions of \$81,000,000.

AMERICA'S EXPENDITURE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29. The Government expenditure during October, including loans to the Allies, will be a billion dollars and possibly one hundred million more. The expenditure for the 23 working days has averaged approximately \$42,600,000 a day.

A DIRECTOR OF TEA SUPPLIES.

LONDON, Oct. 28. Lord Rhonda has appointed Mr. Pigott of Messrs David Lloyd, Pigott and Company, the Tea Merchants, to be Director of Tea Supplies. Mr. Pigott's connection with his firm will cease while he holds the appointment.

DEATH OF PRINCE CHRISTIAN.

LONDON, Oct. 29. H. F. H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein A.G., has died in London. Prince Christian was High Steward of Windsor and an A.D.C. to the King. He also held the rank of Colonel in the 3rd Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment. He married E. E. Princess Helena, the third daughter of Queen Victoria.

WHY NOT SACCHARIN?

EQUAL TO SUGAR AT 3D. OR 4D. A POUND.

Dr. E. R. Watson, writing from the University, Leeds, recommends the use of saccharin on a large scale as a substitute for sugar. Saccharin is 550 times as sweet as sugar, but its present price of £14 per lb. makes it equal to sugar at 6d. lb. Dr. Watson suggests that instead of being put in half-grain tablets, an expensive process, it should be offered for sale as a solution, of which two or three drops represented a lump of sugar. "Knowing that the materials for the manufacture of saccharin on a large scale have been available for the last four months, and that it could be produced at a cost which would allow it to be sold retail as a much cheaper sweetening agent than sugar," Dr. Watson was anxious that something should be done in the matter. "It would, he thinks, be as cheap as sugar at 3d. or 4d. lb."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenks, D.S.P. (R.).

All ranks requiring their Winter Uniform altered, etc., are ordered to attend (in either uniform or plain) at Headquarters Club at 5.45 p.m. on Wednesday, November 7th, or Thursday, November 8th. Winter uniforms to be produced and worn for inspection by the O.S.T. A room at the Club will be set aside for changing purposes. Equipment Officers will attend in uniform or full dress.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

FAILING RESISTANCE AND COWARDICE.

LONDON, Oct. 28. An Italian official message states:—The failing resistance of some units forming the Second Army, who retired in cowardice without fighting, or surrendered, has allowed the Austro-Germans to penetrate the left wing on the Julian Front. The valiant efforts of other troops were unable to prevent the enemy advancing into Italy's sacred soil. We are withdrawing our line, according to plan as prepared. All stores and depots in the evacuated places have been destroyed. The record of so many memorable battles, successfully fought by our brave soldiers for two and a half years of the war is sufficient to assure the Commander-in-Chief that the Army, to which the country's honour and safety is committed, will know how to fulfil its duty.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 28. A German official message states:—The rapid development of our united attack on the Isonzo was entirely successful, on Saturday. A powerful thrust threw back the Italians, who were seeking to prevent us from emerging from the mountains. We entered Cividale, which was burning. The Austro-Germans took Gorizia early this morning. Our prisoners now total 80,000 and we have taken 600 guns.

HOPEFUL VIEW OF THE ITALIAN PRESS.

ROME, Oct. 28. The newspapers are most confident of the Army's capacity to prevent invasion and regard the resistance offered, so far, most hopefully.

FRENCH ACTIVITY IN BELGIUM.

A FURTHER 2,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

LONDON, Oct. 28. A French communiqué states:—We continued to progress in Belgium. On our left, in the Peninsula of Luig hem, we captured some small islands. We have taken, since yesterday, over 2,000 prisoners.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

POSITIONS IMPROVED.

LONDON, Oct. 28. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We improved our positions slightly, during the night-time, in the neighbourhood of the Ypres—Roulers railway. The Belgians, on Friday night, carried out a successful raid to the northward of Dixmude taking sixteen prisoners, and yesterday, jointly with the French, they crossed inundations and occupied the Merckem Peninsula, in the neighbourhood of Vijfhuisen.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 28. A German official message states:—The enemy again attacked, to the south-westward of Houplink Wood, without gaining any greater advantage than before. The French, who were deeply *calm*, were singularly repulsed, to the eastward of Flain and to the north-westward of Braya.

GOOD WORK BY THE NAVAL AIR SERVICE.

LONDON, Oct. 28. The Admiralty announces that our naval air service, on Friday night, bombed Lichtervelde railway junction securing direct hits, causing a heavy explosion and numerous smaller explosions. They also bombed Thourout railway junction; bombs falling near a moving train which immediately stopped and a large explosion was observed. They also bombed Cortenak junction. Bombing expeditions were carried out on Saturday afternoon at Sparapelsbeek and Engel aerodromes, and the Ostend-Thourout railway line, to the southward of Engel.

Many patrols were carried out. Two enemy aircraft were driven down out of control and one fell into the sea. All ours returned safely.

FRATERNIZATION.

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY DISPERSES TRAITORS.

LONDON, Oct. 28. A Russian official message states:—Our artillery dispersed several scores of our men who were fraternizing with the Germans in the region of Ilust.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

REPORTED RESIGNATION.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28. A message from Berlin states the evening papers report that Dr. Michaelis has resigned.

PETROGRAD TO BE VIGOROUSLY DEFENDED.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28. The Preliminary Parliament has approved of the declaration made by Mr. Revenky that the Government must defend Petrograd most vigorously and must remain in the Capital. The Government will defend Petrograd.

EVACUATION OF HELSINKI.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28. The newspapers state that the evacuation of Helsinki will take place within a few days.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

M. SKOBELEFF'S INSTRUCTIONS REVISED.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28. The Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates has revised its instructions to M. Skobelev, (Minister of Labour) its delegate to the Paris Conference, recognising the original instructions as unsatisfactory.

THE FOOD SITUATION IN DENMARK.

MEASURES TO AVOID FAMINE.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 28. The Minister of the Interior, speaking at Folketing, said that the Government was considering the question of rationing butter and lard, and added that there would be a scarcity of foodstuffs for the next two winters. The people must endure privations if they wished to avoid famine.

GERMAN PIRATES LANDED.

SYDNEY, Oct. 28. The crew of the launch containing a crew of Germans with guns and machine guns, believed to have belonged to the *Seeadler*, which was captured off the Fiji Islands, have been landed at Suva, where the crew, including Indians, feared the Germans as baby killers. It is stated that other boats from the *Seeadler* are still at large. Count von Lukner, commanding the crew, claims not to have taken any lives but to have sunk twenty-three ships.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

FEW CHANGES ANTICIPATED.

ROME, Oct. 28. Signor Orlando has been asked to form a Cabinet. It is anticipated that there will be few changes in the Ministry at present.

GERMANS SINK INTERNED GUNBOAT.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 28. The German gunboat *Eber* was set on fire and sunk by the crew as the Brazilian were about to seize the ship.

THE "OLD ARMY."

INSPIRING MESSAGE BY VISCOUNT FRENCH.

LONDON, Oct. 28. The approach of the third anniversary of the first Battle of Ypres on 31st October is to be celebrated by articles dwelling on the deeds of the Old Army that saved Britain and the Empire, and altered the whole course of the war. Viscount French of Ypres in a message to the "Observer," says:—"The universal recognition by their countrymen of the deeds performed by the Old Army of 1914 is worthy and justly bestowed. It was the obstinate tenacity, superb spirit and refusal to acknowledge defeat which ever animated the British soldier, that saw the country through those desperate hours on the 31st October and 1st November, 1914. It was the man in the trench who saved the Empire."

Viscount French visits his old regiment, the Irish Guards, on October 31st to recall the great deeds then performed. He agrees with a suggestion that the 31st October should be regarded as a day of national celebration and thanksgiving, though it may be impossible to arrange such a celebration before the end of the war.

THE SAND AND GRAVEL QUESTION.

A STRANGE COINCIDENCE.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 28. The British Legation has a statement regarding the sand and gravel imported into Belgium via Holland from 1st January to 31st August says: As regards sand it is impossible to establish whether the whole quantity came from Germany or whether a great portion was of Dutch origin, but from Dutch official figures it appears that great quantities of sand came from the Netherlands. It is important in this connection to say that almost all the sand of Dutch origin which crossed the frontier was destined for Ghent, while all gravel and stones went to Antwerp. Obviously, on the ground of International Law, it is open to Holland to export as large quantities of these materials to Belgium as she likes. The fact that Dutch statistics recognize the transport of only a very small quantity of sand does not alter anything respecting the correctness of the British figures regarding the quantities entering Belgium via Holland or regarding the strange coincidence that the two million tons of gravel and stones and a million tons of sand passed the frontier exactly in the proportion necessary for the manufacture of explosives. The question remains why just such a quantity of sand was allowed to go to Ghent.

EVACUATION OF HELSINKI.

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HEATHER DAY.
WANTED
VARIETY TURNS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR
GRAND PALACE OF VARIETIES
AT ST. ANDREW'S FAIR ON 30TH NOV. 1917.
Will those willing to assist kindly, as soon as possible,
send their names, with description of turn to
R. HENDERSON, Hon. Sec., Fair Committee,
45, Mount Street, Glasgow, G.1.

HARPER & CO. LTD'S. SPECIALITIES
Dhobies
A Specific for Dhobie Itch, Ringworm, and all Parasitic Skin Diseases—
Price \$1.00 per bottle.
Balsamic Cough Linctus
Pleasant to take, Effective, Harmless—
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Essence of Taraxacum & Podophyllin
An Invaluable Remedy for Liver Complaints and Indigestion—
Price \$1.00 per bottle.
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A True Hair Grower—
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IS THE SAME
EVERYDAY! EVERYWHERE!
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Free particulars from
Agents: **BRADLEY & Co. Ltd.**
HONGKONG.

COMMERCIAL.
HONGKONG FREIGHT MARKET.
Messrs Snowman & Co's Freight Circular, dated 27th October, states:—
We reported last on the 13th inst. and since then the tone of our market has remained quiet, little business having been effected, though the demand for vessels on Time Charter is still very strong and rates remain firm.
In our last report we advised the closing of the Saigon-Hongkong rate as \$1.03 per pient, but indicated a probable strengthening of the rate. This day came about, and offers were shortly afterwards forthcoming at \$1.10 per pient, at which figure one medium sized, and one small outsider were fixed. Our local Rice market, however, was not showing much buoyancy, and although the possibility of obtaining \$1.14 per pient was put forward, the rate actually reached and the fixture of an outsider (Japanese) was reported on the basis of \$1.06. A regular medium sized Coaster was also fixed for one round trip on a lumpsum basis of \$24,500.00. Offers for tonnage are still in the market, and with first half November ending \$1.10 could doubtless again be obtained.
Reports of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 30th September, 1917, amount to 700,435 tons as compared with 782,955 tons for the same period last year. Quotations for No. 8 white round milled rice stands \$2.35 per pient. Each Saigon for October/November shipment.
Saigon/Philippines—Prompt tonnage could doubtless be fixed with anything like reasonable offers.
Saigon/Hongkong—There is nothing to report in this market, although business could possibly be done, giving a little notice.
Bank to Hongkong—Rates have declined in this direction since our last report, quoting \$1.60 per pient for inside tonnage, but loading respectively. Advice to hand informs us that big floods have occurred in the hinterland, but definite information, however, is not available, so it is uncertain to what extent the market will be affected. Quotations have already been made, however, at \$1.40 \$1.30 per pient.
Nevanwang/Canton—We have nothing to report.
Coal—We hear of a large outsider being fixed from Karant to Hongkong, at \$3.50 per ton, otherwise little business is reported, although tonnage Japan to Southern ports would still find takers.
With regard to local southern business tonnage is still required, but so far Charterers have had to go unsatisfied.
Ball Tonnage Loading or to Load—Nil.
pressing requirements have been filled, as per our last report.
Saigon/Japan—There is nothing to report in this market, although business could possibly be done, giving a little notice.
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AMERICAN STEEL FOR JAPAN.
Despatches from New York to Tokyo report that the United States Government has agreed to a modification of the steel embargo. It is stated that, according to information from Washington, America would permit the exportation of steel to the amount of 250,000 tons necessary for the completion of city cargo boats, with an aggregate tonnage of 400,000 tons under construction in a regular shipyard.
The condition is made, however, that these vessels, when finished, be placed in the service of the Allies. The nature of the service, whether Pacific or Atlantic, remains undecided.

